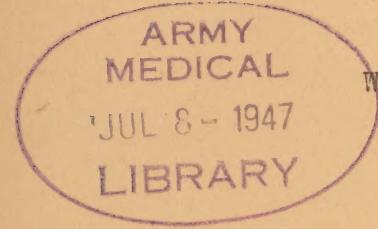


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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section



WEEKLY BULLETIN

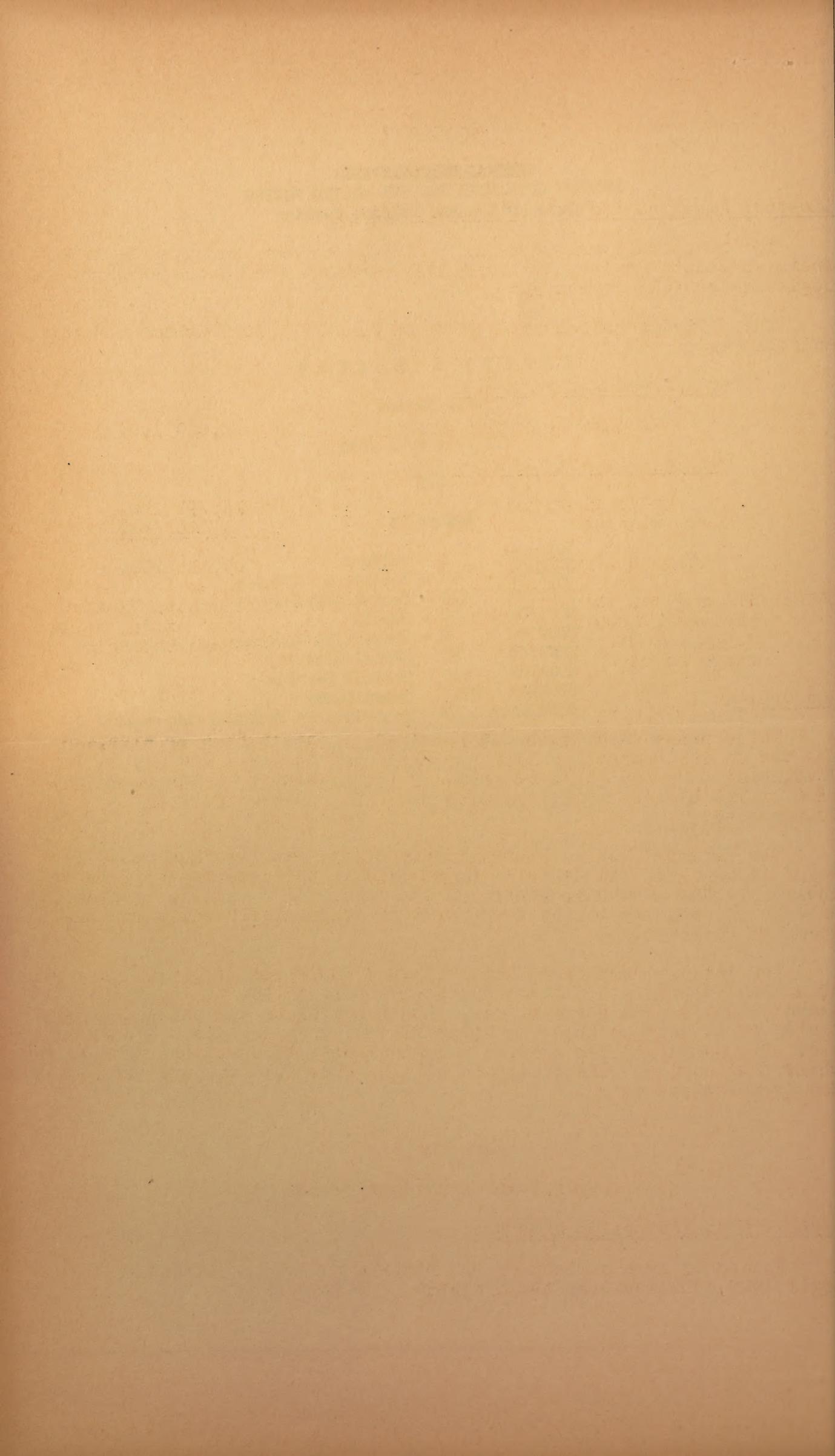
For Period

15 June - 21 June

1947

Number 25

| | |
|---------|---------------------------------------|
| SECTION | I - Welfare |
| SECTION | II - Veterinary Affairs |
| SECTION | III - Dental Affairs |
| SECTION | IV - Supply |
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| SECTION | IX - Memoranda to Japanese Government |



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SECTION I

WELFARE DIVISION

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Two additional shipments of relief goods were received by LARA. These shipments are the 12th and 13th received from overseas since the beginning of LARA operations.

The relief supplies arrived on 14 June 1947 at Yokohama and are as follows:

via President Jefferson

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| 70 cases salmon (canned) | 28,000 lbs. |
|--------------------------|-------------|

via Williamette Victory

| | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Medical Supplies | 13,791 lbs. |
| Blankets | <u>1,624 lbs.</u> |

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Total (net) weight | 43,415 lbs. |
|--------------------|-------------|

NOTE: The medical supplies arriving aboard the Williamette Victory included, 4,000 lbs: cod liver oil, mercury, zinc oxide, sulfa drugs, tannic acid, ammonium chloride, pento-barbital and boric acid.

Red Cross

The Japanese Red Cross has received a contribution of ¥129,450 for use in its Disaster Relief program. The National Society is developing plans by which it hopes to bring about a closer coordination of its disaster services with the National and Prefectural Governments.

The National Public Health Museum of the Japanese Red Cross in Tokyo is bringing its exhibits up to date in the important fields of Public Health. The only Public Health Museum in Japan, it is widely used by the schools in the Tokyo area in their health education program for children.

The Japanese Red Cross has published the first of a planned series of health pamphlets. Written by an authority in the field, the first pamphlet deals with tuberculosis. Other pamphlets are planned in the fields of infant and child care, nutrition, venereal disease control, etc. The pamphlets are sold at a nominal cost to cover the expense of their publication. The pamphlets will be available through prefectural Red Cross Chapters.

SECTION II

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Monthly Meat Inspection Report

Following is a summary of the monthly Meat Inspection Report for April 1947, submitted by the Ministry of Welfare:

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| | <u>Cattle</u> | <u>Calves</u> | <u>Sheep & Goats</u> | <u>Swine</u> | <u>Horses</u> |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| No. Slaughtered | 14,092 | 595 | 342 | 7,297 | 4,092 |
| Condemned ante-mortem | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Condemned post-mortem | | | | | |
| Total | 14 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Partial | 241 | 9 | 0 | 29 | 260 |
| Viscera | 4,293 | 35 | 0 | 3,527 | 573 |

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report

Following is a summary of the monthly dairy inspection report for April 1947, submitted by the Ministry of Welfare:

Special Milk

| | |
|---|---|
| <u>Farm Inspections</u> | 3 |
| Samples Examined | 7 |
| Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc) | 0 |
| Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent) | 0 |
| <u>Plant Inspections</u> | 4 |
| Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc) | 0 |
| Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent) | 0 |

Ordinary Milk

| | |
|---|-------|
| <u>Farm Inspections</u> | 5,705 |
| Samples examined | 7,405 |
| Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc) | 332 |
| Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent) | 1,056 |
| <u>Plant Inspections</u> | 3,482 |
| Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc) | 200 |
| Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent) | 771 |

Goat Milk

| | |
|---------------------------|----|
| <u>Farm Inspections</u> | 26 |
| Samples examined | 49 |
| Over bacterial standards | 8 |
| Under butterfat standards | 7 |

Monthly Animal Disease Report

Following is a summary of the monthly animal disease report for May 1947 submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:

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| <u>Disease</u> | <u>No. of Cases</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Anthrax | 1 |
| Blackleg | 1 |
| Brucellosis | 10 |
| Trichomoniasis | 170 |
| Texas Fever | 17 |
| Swine Erysipelas | 31 |
| Swine Plague | 3 |
| Strangles | 135 |
| Rabies | 6 |
| Equine Infectious Anemia | 72 |
| Epizootic Lymphangitis | 1 |
| Pullorum Disease | 444 |

Animal

Weekly/Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 15-21 June 1947:

| <u>Prefecture</u> | <u>Disease</u> | <u>No. of Cases</u> |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Mie | Swine Erysipelas | 1 |
| Shizuoka | " " | 2 |
| Oita | Texas Fever | 1 |

SECTION III

DENTAL AFFAIRS

The value of dental instruments produced for the month of May amounted to ¥ 10,160,935.50 while that for dental materials amounted to ¥ 4,208,121,38.

SECTION IV

SUPPLY

Distribution

Recent field trip throughout the Island of Shikoku revealed the prefectural officials in charge of distribution of medical supplies, are being influenced by the Doctors' Association in the allocation of controlled medicaments. This practice is proving a great delaying factor in the distribution of medicaments to the hospitals and doctors. Visits to distributing company warehouses and distributing points revealed a fairly large amount of controlled medicines stored therein, and if properly distributed, would be of great help to the doctors and hospitals. The prefectural officials should be encouraged to supervise and to carry out their functions without interference of the Doctors' Association.

There still remains a fair stock of former Japanese Army and Navy medical supplies to be disposed of. Effort must be taken by the prefectural officials responsible to carry out the directives issued by the Welfare Ministry covering distribution through the medium of bazaars which has proven to be the most expeditious method of distribution.

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Tokyo-To has been conducting a number of bazaars to dispose of former Army-Navy medical supplies to hospitals and doctors. The latest bazaar was held from 20 to 30 May 1947 at which time ¥834,122.24 worth of medicaments were sold to 4,558 doctors; of that amount 1,564 dentists purchased ¥134,071.56.

Additional shipments to the prefectures made by the Welfare Ministry, distributed 1,289 fifty-gallon drums of pyrethrum emulsion and 4,862 pieces of equipment for use in the insect and rodent control program. These are in addition to quantities recorded in previous issues of this Bulletin, and carry the records to 18 June 1947. Shipments by prefectures follow:

Pyrethrum Emulsion

| <u>Prefecture</u> | <u>Quantity 50-gal. Drum</u> |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Miyagi | 87 |
| Saitama | 37 |
| Tokyo | 237 |
| Kanagawa | 125 |
| Niigata | 87 |
| Ishikawa | 43 |
| Yamanashi | 52 |
| Nagano | 45 |
| Gifu | 48 |
| Shizuoka | 35 |
| Aichi | 50 |
| Mie | 41 |
| Shiga | 18 |
| Kyoto | 65 |
| Osaka | 6 |
| Wakayama | 67 |
| Hiroshima | 37 |
| Fukuoka | 100 |
| Saga | 26 |
| Kumamoto | 83 |
| | |
| Total | 1,289 |

Equipment:

| <u>Prefecture</u> | <u>DDT</u> | <u>Duster</u> | <u>Knapsack Spray</u> | <u>Semi-automatic Sprayer</u> | <u>Hand Sprayer</u> |
|-------------------|------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| Kanagawa | 1340 | | | | |
| Chiba | 400 | | 198 | | |
| Oita | 14 | | | | |
| Iwate | 208 | | | | |
| Kagawa | 14 | | 40 | | |
| Saitama | 168 | | | | |
| Kumamoto | 310 | | | | |
| Kyoto | 500 | | | | |
| Gumma | | | 30 | | 10 |
| Hyogo | | | 150 | | |
| Miye | | | 20 | | |
| Yamaguchi | | | 240 | | |
| Okayama | | | 276 | | |
| Aichi | | | 192 | | |
| Osaka | | | 150 | | |
| Saga | | | 186 | | |
| Nagasaki | | | 186 | | |
| Tokyo | | | 90 | | 60 |
| Fukuoka | | | | | 110 |
| | | | | | |
| Total | 2,924 | | 1,758 | | 180 |

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A shipment of 50 kilograms of chaulmoogra oil was made to Okinawa by air from Japan 20 June 1947. This will help to implement the dwindling supply of drugs for the treatment of lepers in the Ryukyus, until the arrival of those requisitioned from the United States.

Production

Production of DDT dusters and spraying equipment increased for the manufacturing period of 9-14 June. Actual production was accomplished as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| DDT Dusters | 1,200 |
| Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gallon | 2,250 |
| Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic | 1,930 |

The marked increases in production of the two types of sprayers can be attributed to the fact that the Hatsuda Industrial Co., in addition to the Shikutani Manufacturing Company, have initiated production in June.

The following releases of DDT products and Typhus Vaccine were approved by Welfare Ministry during period 16-21 June:

| Prefecture | <u>10% DDT Dust</u> | <u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u> | <u>Typhus Vaccine</u> |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Yamagata | | | 2,840 vials |
| Maizuru Quarantine Station | | | 7,200 vials |
| Gifu | | 500 gallons | |
| Nara | 4,000 lbs. | | |
| Osaka | 11,500 lbs. | 1,500 gallons | |
| Communication Ministry | 5,000 lbs. | | |
| Fukuoka | 50,000 lbs. | | |
| Kagawa | 50,000 lbs. | 1,000 gallons | |
| Oita | 10,000 lbs. | 5,000 gallons | |
| Total | 130,500 lbs. | 8,000 gallons | 10,040 vials |

Narcotics

A narcotic preparation in ampoule form with the trade-name of "Spasmohin", has been given a laboratory analysis, due to a marked discoloration of many ampoules. The Tokyo Hygienic Laboratory finds that only 10% of the ampoules are fit for medicinal use. The Ministry of Welfare reports approximately half a million ampoules now held in custody in Tokyo, will be destroyed. Approximately this same number of ampoules are held by wholesalers in other sections of Japan, and Narcotic Section officials have been requested to advise all wholesalers there is a probability that stocks of "Spasmohin" held by them are unfit for medicinal use, and either the stocks should be destroyed or tests made to determine fitness for medical use.

Further thefts of narcotic stocks from hospitals have been reported recently, and prefectural officials should have the safeguards of every hospital investigated, relative to their narcotic stocks, in efforts to eliminate this source of supply for narcotic addicts. Regulation steel safes, and concrete strong rooms with steel doors, have proved to be the best safeguards, and all hospitals should be requested to make arrangements to store their stocks of narcotics in such a place.

SECTION V

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Preventive Medicine and other Public Health activities will suffer a severe shock as a result of a majority of Military Government Health Officers leaving this theatre in the near future. This is especially true because replacements will not arrive for some time after present officers leave their posts. This shock can be reduced to a great extent if the present incumbents will take the necessary action to see that their files are left in order, up to date and as complete as possible. Health Officers are also urged to indoctrinate their enlisted assistants as thoroughly as possible, in order that they may carry on the health work uninterrupted until the new Health Officer arrives and gets oriented on his new job.

Japanese B Encephalitis

Attention is invited to the Weekly Bulletin #20 of PH&W Section, GHQ, SCAP, Preventive Medicine Division, for the week ending 16 May 1947, concerning Japanese B Encephalitis.

The mosquito-encephalitis season is rapidly approaching and mosquitoes are breeding in greater and greater numbers with each passing week. To date, no reported suspect cases of Japanese B Encephalitis have been confirmed. The fact that a few suspect cases have already been reported, indicates the alertness of Military Government Team officials, Japanese doctors and health officers in respect to the possible presence of this disease.

Mosquitoes are known vectors. Continue to push mosquito control operations to the fullest extent.

Tuberculosis Control

The Ministry of Health and Welfare in their plans for the control of tuberculosis are initiating a new procedure among the majority of the Japanese medical profession. This group of individuals is still passing through a difficult phase of development because of its traditional background which has existed for centuries. Medicine in Japan has been the practice of "every man for himself", but in the control of tuberculosis it must be every man for everyone else if this problem is to be solved.

Cooperation between members of the profession for the common health of Japan is still in its infancy; but in the control of tuberculosis, it is of vital importance that this problem shall be adequately handled on a wide basis. The physician in the health center must cooperate with the physician in the sanitorium in the reference of cases to and from each institution; and it is equally necessary that there shall be cooperation between these institutions and the practitioners, the dentists, druggists, nurses, various health insurance companies and unions.

It is a problem of education and cooperation for the common health of the Japanese people which needs careful explanation and encouragement to establish inter-professional confidence and integrity.

Typhus Fever

Comparative Score: (includes figures of 20 June)

1946 - 30,548
1947 - 966

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Personnel

Captain M. C. Gephardt, M.C., Typhus Consultant, Preventive Medicine Division, PH&W, GHQ, SCAP, has been ordered relieved from duty with this headquarters for return to the United States and subsequent processing for separation from the A.U.S.

Head Lice and Body Lice in Children

Recent reports of surveys in a few of the prefectures in Japan indicate that louse infestation among school children is higher than the initial reports showed. In some schools in Niigata prefecture, louse infestation was 100% - the girls showing a higher percentage of head louse infestation than the boys, while showed a higher rate of infestation with the body-louse. the bo

The Welfare Ministry has been urged to spur the prefectural health officers to greater efforts in louse control during the summer months. There are large stocks of 10% DDT powder now on hand (approximately 3,000,000 pounds) for use in Japan. No louse should be permitted to live.

It is hoped Military Government Team health officials will continue to point out to the Japanese authorities that lice are absolutely unnecessary in this day and age and every effort should be made to reduce the louse population during the summer in order to circumvent a possible epidemic this coming typhus season. Do not let the Japanese health officers lapse once more into the "It can't happen here - again" attitude.

New Vector of Murine Typhus

In a recent report from China, it has been reported rat mites, Liponyssus bacoti, (the tropical rat mite) were found to be infected with the rickettsia of murine typhus following the occurrence of several cases of murine typhus in an orphanage. This report brings to light what has been suspected for some time by many workers in the field and emphasizes the need for employment of thorough insect and mite control operations prior to any rodent control program.

At the moment, 5% DDT residual effect spray appears to be the most effective material for use in the control of wandering rat mites and fleas. This spray should be applied to rat burrows, rat runways, around entrances to rat burrows, in and around rat harborages and up to two or three feet on the walls of buildings where rats are found.

Venereal Disease Control

Reference is made to addenda to Public Health and Welfare, GHQ, SCAP, Weekly Bulletin #24 for the period 8 to 14 June, relative to the supply and distribution of V. D. drugs. Many health officers have communicated with PHW, GHQ, SCAP expressing grave concern over the future of their V. D. programs because of the supply problems resulting from the change over of the drug distribution channels from Eighth Army to Japanese channels. While it is realized that certain difficulties are to be expected with this change, it is believed that the situation can be handled satisfactorily, provided the Military Government Health Officers will work closely with the Prefectural Health Officers in the distribution of these drugs once the drugs have arrived in the prefecture.

It is emphasized the Prefectural Health Officer has absolute control over the distribution of these drugs once they have arrived in the various prefectures. Therefore, if Military Government Health Officers will exercise supervision over the Prefectural

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Health Officers in these matters, all the V. D. drugs can be channelled to approved hospitals, clinics etc., as in the past.

Insect and Rodent Control

Educational and Publicity Program

The Welfare Ministry, with the cooperation of PH&W Section and CI&E Section, GHQ, SCAP, is undertaking an intensive and extensive, nation-wide, educational and publicity campaign during the next few months concerning insect and rodent control. Emphasis is being placed on the prevention and control of "filth diseases" such as dysentery and typhoid, etc. and the part each individual can play to help eradicate these diseases.

The first round will be leveled at the "fly" and its control through environmental sanitation. All means of transmittal to the public will be utilized. Prefectural Governments are being urged to join in this program to reduce the incidence of the "filth diseases". Military Government team officers will be of inestimable value in the counsel and stimulation they can give in the conduction of this program.

SECTION VI

SOCIAL SECURITY

Social Insurance

At a meeting with representatives of the Welfare Ministry, a review was made of the plans of the Ministry for determining and requesting a supplemental government subsidy for National Health Insurance. An understanding was also reached that the Welfare Ministry would postpone rate adjustments for Welfare Pension and Seamen's Insurance until the possibilities of co-ordinating these adjustments with other changes in the social insurance programs could be more fully explored.

A meeting was held with Japanese officials regarding the utilization of Welfare Pension reserves for loan purposes. In general, it is proposed that ¥500,000,000 be loaned to organizations providing welfare and social insurance facilities with proper safeguards as to the security and earning rate. Among the organizations are:

1. National Health Associations.
2. Companies covered by the social insurance laws.
3. Federation of organizations covered by the government operated Health Insurance program.
4. Social Welfare Association.
5. Construction Welfare Association.

The plan presented by the Social Insurance Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare included utilization of the Welfare Pension fund on a loan basis by the National Health Insurance Associations. The purpose of this loan would be establishing clinics in rural areas that are not now equipped with adequate medical facilities.

Officials brought in a draft cabinet order for establishing social insurance committees with regard to the Health Insurance, the Welfare Pension, and Workers' Accident Compensation laws. It was recommended that the following features be added:

1. That the committee member be appointed in overlapping terms.
2. That a minimum number of meetings be prescribed and written annual reports be required.

Proposed

3. That a similar committee be established for Seamen's Insurance.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

A continuation of a series of conferences with representatives of the Labor Division, ESS, GHQ, SCAP, for formulating basic SCAP policies with regard to the proposed Japanese unemployment insurance program was held during the week. It was agreed that:

1. A special inter-governmental committee should be appointed to formulate the unemployment compensation program.

2. Coverage should be as broad as practical and to include government workers. The seamen may need special study and consideration.

3. The total wages should be taxable, and no exclusion from coverage should be made because an individual's income exceeded a certain amount.

4. A minimum and maximum weekly benefit amount should be established with consideration given to the minimum wage laws in determining the minimum and with variance between prefectures permitted with respect to both the maximum and minimum amounts.

5. Same principles of qualification and payment should be used for day workers as for others. A special record-book procedure will probably be necessary for processing claims of day workers.

6. The qualifying period should be a year, with a required proportion of insured work measured in terms of time instead of amount of wages.

7. An acceptable formula for determining the weekly benefit amount could be: WBA = 60% X Average Daily Wage X 7. The weekly benefit amount could be reduced by one-fifth for each day of work to cover part-time unemployment.

8. The amount of weekly benefits could be expressed as four days' pay for each week of compensable unemployment.

9. A benefit year concept could be considered with the possibility of adjusting the benefit rate upward during such year, if most recent employment is of sufficient duration and at a higher wage rate.

Officials of the Welfare Ministry described the unemployment compensation program for day workers that was operated by the city of Kobe from 1924 to 1941.

In general, each worker contributed five sen for each day of employment, which sum was matched by the employer. An unemployed worker served a two day waiting period and then received sixty sen for each of the following three days of unemployment. He was then given a job as replacement of another insured worker in employment. The success of the program depended on sufficient employment to assure adequate income to cover those unemployed, and control of the hiring and firing to assure a distribution of the employment. The employment office did exercise such control, and the average rate of unemployment approximated five percent for the period. The program was discontinued in 1941 when the war effort absorbed all available workers into employment.

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Similar programs were attempted in Osaka and Nagoya in 1928 but failed because the employers would not relinquish their control of the individual worker to be hired and laid off. Therefore, there was only a limited sharing of employment by the available manpower.

Health Insurance

The Wage and Allowance Division of the Central Liaison Office has submitted a new wage and allowance scale for Japanese Nationals on duty with the Occupation Forces. In this new allowance there has been incorporated a clause which will provide sickness compensation up to a period of ninety days. This applies either to occupational or non-occupational diseases or injuries. In addition, there were plans being formulated to establish a mutual aid program for these employees.

SECTION VII

MEDICAL SERVICE

Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report for the period ending 2 May 1947 shows 3,170 hospitals with a capacity of 217,918 beds, 105,817 of which were occupied. During this same period 311,209 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VIII

CONSULTANTS

Nutrition

Results of food consumption obtained in the May nutritional survey for Tokyo, Nagoya and Osaka and the surrounding rural areas, Kanto, Tokai and Kinki respectively, were as follows:

Continued
RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - MAY 1947

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per day

| | Tokyo City | Kanto Area | Nagoya City | Tokai Area | Osaka City | Kinki Area |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <u>Number</u> | 12,919 | 21,388 | 3876 | 6577 | 6150 | 7698 |
| <u>Pop. Ratio</u> | | | | | | |
| Adult Unit | 0.831 | --- | 0.828 | 0.863 | 0.821 | 0.860 |
| No. persons | | | | | | |
| <u>Protein</u> | | | | | | |
| Animal | 12.9 | 3.5 | 13.6 | 10.1 | 16.8 | 10.6 |
| Vegetable | 53.8 | 51.0 | 39.4 | 44.6 | 47.2 | 49.0 |
| Total | 66.7 | 54.5 | 53.0 | 54.7 | 64.0 | 59.6 |
| <u>Fat</u> | 11.7 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 12.7 | 10.6 |
| <u>Carbohydrate</u> | 344.2 | 432.3 | 365.5 | 399.4 | 372.3 | 417.4 |
| <u>Calories</u> | | | | | | |
| Ration | 1337 | 196 | 980 | 319 | 1383 | 62 |
| Free Market | 410 | 39 | 23 | 317 | 489 | 58 |
| Home Production | 16 | 1848 | 23 | 1276 | 13 | 1916 |
| Gift | 29 | 11 | 34 | 25 | 22 | 14 |
| Total | 1792 | 2094 | 1776 | 1937 | 1907 | 2050 |

Grams of Various Classes Food Consumed per Capita Per Day
from Nutrition Surveys - Japan, May 1947

| | Tokyo City | Kanto Area | Nagoya Area | Tokai Area | Osaka City | Kinki Area |
|---|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <u>Grains</u> | | | | | | |
| Rice | 212.5 | 321.4 | 250.3 | 308.6 | 250.0 | 431.9 |
| Wheat | 98.7 | 40.0 | 27.7 | 39.3 | 110.1 | 12.2 |
| Barley | 30.1 | 62.5 | 14.4 | 56.4 | 11.0 | 64.5 |
| Others | 21.6 | 10.4 | 1.2 | 4.4 | 96.6 | 0.5 |
| Total | 362.9 | 434.3 | 293.6 | 408.7 | 468.6 | 509.1 |
| <u>Nuts, Etc.</u> | 0.3 | 0.2 | — | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| <u>Potatoes.</u> | | | | | | |
| Sweet | 98.5 | 222.0 | 248.9 | 230.7 | 25.0 | 22.6 |
| White | 39.9 | 47.9 | 9.3 | 1.6 | 5.3 | 12.5 |
| Others | 18.2 | 55.0 | 40.3 | 20.3 | 7.5 | 13.9 |
| Total | 156.6 | 324.9 | 298.5 | 252.6 | 37.8 | 49.0 |
| <u>Sugars</u> | 0.9 | 0.1 | --- | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| <u>Oils</u> | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| <u>Legumes</u> | | | | | | |
| Soya | 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 3.9 |
| Soya products | 18.6 | 48.0 | 30.0 | 29.1 | 1.7 | 15.9 |
| Other beans | 66.3 | 6.4 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 10.0 |
| Total | 85.4 | 55.9 | 33.1 | 31.7 | 24.8 | 29.8 |
| <u>Animal Foods</u> | | | | | | |
| Fish | 58.0 | 10.2 | 45.7 | 32.6 | 39.2 | 31.1 |
| Meat, Poultry | 5.5 | 1.6 | 6.1 | 0.9 | 23.1 | 12.3 |
| Eggs | 2.4 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 1.8 |
| Milk | 0.7 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Total | 66.9 | 16.5 | 55.6 | 37.6 | 65.4 | 45.4 |
| <u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u> | 73.9 | 95.1 | 67.6 | 91.3 | 90.7 | 83.4 |
| <u>Other fruits & Vegetables</u> | | | | | | |
| Citrus, Tomatoes | 3.7 | 0.2 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 7.3 | 7.6 |
| Other Fruits | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 1.4 |
| Other Vegetables | 70.5 | 60.8 | 134.7 | 64.2 | 82.0 | 113.6 |
| Total | 75.1 | 61.1 | 138.6 | 65.7 | 91.6 | 122.6 |
| Seaweeds | 4.4 | 1.8 | 5.0 | 2.5 | 6.9 | 5.2 |
| <u>Processed Veg.</u> | | | | | | |
| Dried | 1.9 | 3.6 | 13.7 | 11.6 | 7.8 | 14.4 |
| Pickled | 29.8 | 56.3 | 29.2 | 57.6 | 45.8 | 74.6 |
| Total | 31.7 | 57.9 | 42.9 | 69.2 | 53.6 | 89.0 |
| Flavours | 15.8 | 13.2 | 32.0 | 29.4 | 22.5 | 25.6 |

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The Nutrition Consultant, PHW, GHQ, SCAP, attended a meeting of the Nutrition Section of the Food and Nutrition Council on 20 June. The subject of discussion was the nutritional requirements of Japanese

At a meeting of hospital nutritionists, Nutrition Consultant, PHW GHQ, SCAP, gave an address on Nutritional accounting in institutions and hospitals.

SECTION IX

MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

PIMJG -26 13 June National Disaster Plan

PHNJC -27 13 June Application for Release of Certain Former Japanese Military Narcotics.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section

1 Incl: Weekly Summary Report Cases and Deaths from Communicable Disease in Japan, week ending 14 June 1947 w/digest.

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ADDENDA TO WEEKLY BULLETIN NO. 25

Supply - Distribution

Reference is made to Weekly Bulletin for period 4 May to 10 May 1947 (No. 19) announcing that the Japanese Government would assume responsibility for distribution of venereal disease supplies.

The Welfare Ministry has submitted a report showing distribution of drugs for venereal disease treatment to prefectures listed below, with dates of distribution:

| Prefecture | Date | Bismuth Subsal 60 cc | Mapharsen 0.06 amp. | Mapharsen 0.6 amp. |
|------------|------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Hokkaido | 11-16 June | 38 | | 1830 |
| Aomori | " " | 13 | | 650 |
| Iwate | " " | 8 | | 360 |
| Miyagi | " " | 14 | | 690 |
| Akita | " " | 9 | | 470 |
| Yamagata | " " | 16 | | 810 |
| Tochigi | " " | 12 | | 590 |
| Gumma | " " | 15 | | 730 |
| Toyama | " " | 8 | | 340 |
| Fukui | " " | 9 | | 410 |
| Yamanashi | " " | 7 | | 300 |
| Gifu | " " | 10 | | 520 |
| Mie | " " | 16 | | - |
| Mie | 20-26 June | - | | 110 |
| Shiga | 11-16 June | 10 | | 520 |
| Kyoto | " " | 55 | | - |
| Kyoto | 20-26 June | - | | 370 |
| Osaka | 11-16 June | 109 | | |
| Osaka | 20-26 June | - | 7,180 | - |
| Hyogo | 11-16 June | 47 | | - |
| Hyogo | 20-26 June | - | | 310 |
| Nara | 11-16 June | 9 | | 460 |
| Wakayama | " " | 18 | | - |
| Wakayama | 20-26 June | - | | 120 |
| Tottori | 11-16 June | 11 | | 520 |
| Shimane | 11-16 June | 23 | | |
| Shimane | 20-26 June | | 1,480 | |
| Okayama | 11-16 June | 26 | | |
| Okayama | 20-26 June | | | 170 |
| Hiroshima | 11-16 " | 27 | | |
| Hiroshima | 20-26 " | | | 190 |
| Yamaguchi | 11-16 " | 11 | | 580 |
| Tokushima | " " | 10 | | 500 |
| Kagawa | " " | 16 | | |
| Kagawa | 20-26 " | | 1,060 | |
| Ehime | 11-16 " | 38 | | |
| Ehime | 20-26 " | | | 250 |
| Kochi | 11-16 " | 10 | | 520 |
| Fukuoka | " " | 136 | | |
| Fukuoka | 20-26 " | | | 890 |
| Saga | 11-16 " | 70 | | |
| Saga | 20-26 " | | | 460 |
| Nagasaki | 11-16 " | 44 | | |
| Nagasaki | 20-26 " | | | 290 |
| Kumamoto | 11-16 " | 48 | | |
| Kumamoto | 20-26 " | | | 310 |
| Oita | 11-16 " | 30 | | |
| Oita | 20-26 " | | | 190 |
| Miyazaki | 11-16 " | 11 | | 510 |
| Kagoshima | " " | 14 | | 690 |
| Totals | | 948 | 9,720 | 15,660 |

Data on distribution of Sulfathiazole and Sulfadiazine will be submitted in the next Weekly Bulletin.

Digest of Weekly Summary Report of Communicable
Diseases for the Week Ending 14 June 1947

The reportable communicable diseases which accounted for the most cases during the week ending 14 June 1947 were measles (9,839), tuberculosis (9,214), whooping cough (5,815), pneumonia (4,689), diphtheria (564), dysentery (379), malaria (308), typhoid fever (276), and influenza (199). This was 99 percent of the total number of communicable disease cases (31,541) included in this report.

Current death reports were not available for measles, whooping cough, tuberculosis, pneumonia, and influenza. The total number of deaths (190) included in this report were credited to: dysentery (83), typhoid fever (42), diphtheria (35), epidemic meningitis (21), paratyphoid fever (6), scarlet fever (2), and smallpox (1). No deaths were reported for typhus fever, malaria, cholera, Japanese B. encephalitis or plague.

There continued to be a decline in the incidence of diphtheria, from 614 cases in the preceding week to 564 cases in the current week. Deaths (35) continued at about the same level (34). The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population per annum were 40.2 and 48.4 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 2.5 and 4.4.

Dysentery cases decreased slightly from 398 to 379. Deaths increased approximately 75 percent from 47 in the previous week to 83 in the current week. The current and cumulative case rates were 27.0 and 9.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 5.9 and 1.7.

Typhoid fever cases (276) were less than the number (293) reported in the preceding week. Deaths increased nearly 45 percent from 29 to 42 to reach a new high for the year. Both the number of cases and number of deaths were more than 50 percent less than for the corresponding period of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 19.7 and 16.1 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 3.0 and 2.0.

There was a slight increase in paratyphoid fever cases from 86 in the previous week to 90 in the current week. Deaths rose from 2 to 6. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.4 and 4.1 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.4 and 0.2.

Only 9 cases of smallpox were reported for the current week, approximately 44 percent less than the number (16) reported in the preceding week. One death was reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 1.1 respectively. The current and cumulative death rates were both 0.1.

Typhus fever cases decreased slightly from 35 to 29. No deaths were reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.1 and 2.4 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.2.

Malaria cases increased nearly 22 percent from 253 to 308. No deaths were reported. The current and cumulative case rates were 22.0 and 13.6 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.04.

Scarlet fever cases continued to decline, the number (62) reported in the current week was approximately 14 percent less than the number (72) in the preceding week. There were 2 deaths reported compared with 4 previously. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.4 and 4.0 respectively. The current and cumulative death rates were both 0.1.

The downward trend in the incidence of epidemic meningitis continued. There were 67 cases and 21 deaths reported in the current week compared with 72 cases and 26 deaths in the preceding week. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.8 and 7.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.5 and 2.1.

One suspect case of Japanese B. encephalitis was reported in Saitama Prefecture.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases reported for chancroid were 880 and 19,401 respectively; for gonorrhea 4,552 and 91,693; for syphilis 3,208 and 62,962.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDING 14 JUNE 1947

| PREFECTURE | DIPHTHERIA | | | | DYSENTERY | | | | Cumulative Deaths | |
|------------|------------|--------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|------------|-----|----------------------|--|
| | Current | | Cumulative | | Current | | Cumulative | | | |
| | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | Deaths | Cases | | | |
| HOKKAIDO | 28 | 2 | 1454 | 174 | 6 | - | 158 | 29 | | |
| AOMORI | 8 | 1 | 227 | 22 | 1 | - | 28 | 6 | | |
| IWATE | 6 | - | 222 | 21 | 4 | 2 | 59 | 8 | | |
| MIYAGI | 20 | - | 290 | 10 | 5 | - | 37 | 3 | | |
| AKITA | 12 | 1 | 276 | 25 | 3 | 2 | 35 | 9 | | |
| YAMAGATA | 16 | 1 | 402 | 29 | 8 | 1 | 109 | 19 | | |
| FUKUSHIMA | 6 | - | 265 | 7 | 7 | - | 100 | 15 | | |
| IBARAKI | 11 | - | 304 | 29 | 9 | 2 | 93 | 29 | | |
| TOCHIGI | 28 | - | 385 | 27 | 10 | 2 | 69 | 18 | | |
| GUMMA | 5 | 1 | 175 | 36 | 9 | 2 | 78 | 12 | | |
| SAITAMA | 12 | 2 | 354 | 38 | 15 | 5 | 93 | 23 | | |
| CHIBA | 4 | - | 286 | 21 | 16 | 3 | 70 | 13 | | |
| TOKYO | 27 | 5 | 1072 | 182 | 41 | 6 | 351 | 76 | | |
| KANAGAWA | 20 | 1 | 337 | 34 | 17 | - | 87 | 14 | | |
| NIIGATA | 13 | 1 | 356 | 26 | 7 | 3 | 90 | 12 | | |
| TOYAMA | 2 | - | 143 | 9 | 1 | - | 15 | 3 | | |
| ISHIKAWA | 25 | 4 | 327 | 16 | 2 | - | 11 | 1 | | |
| FUKUI | 12 | - | 146 | 5 | 4 | - | 22 | 4 | | |
| YAMANASHI | 4 | - | 60 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 26 | 3 | | |
| NAGANO | 12 | - | 387 | 29 | 5 | 1 | 53 | 8 | | |
| GIFU | 4 | - | 106 | 15 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 6 | | |
| SHIZUOKA | 6 | - | 321 | 39 | 8 | 2 | 61 | 14 | | |
| AICHI | 29 | 2 | 940 | 55 | 21 | 3 | 117 | 17 | | |
| MIE | 16 | - | 408 | 19 | 2 | - | 21 | 6 | | |
| SHIGA | - | - | 113 | 8 | - | - | 13 | 3 | | |
| KYOTO | 7 | 2 | 333 | 36 | 3 | 1 | 192 | 10 | | |
| OSAKA | 11 | - | 276 | 36 | 10 | 3 | 96 | 18 | | |
| HYOGO | 14 | 2 | 523 | 44 | 6 | 4 | 59 | 17 | | |
| NARA | 10 | 1 | 105 | 7 | 1 | - | 6 | 2 | | |
| WAKAYAMA | 7 | - | 137 | 5 | 1 | - | 8 | 4 | | |
| TOTTORI | 7 | - | 101 | 10 | - | - | 8 | 4 | | |
| SHIMANE | 12 | - | 250 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 21 | 7 | | |
| OKAYAMA | 3 | - | 221 | 21 | 4 | 1 | 29 | 7 | | |
| HIROSHIMA | 8 | - | 304 | 25 | 7 | 3 | 47 | 13 | | |
| YAMAGUCHI | 13 | - | 385 | 37 | 2 | 1 | 33 | 13 | | |
| TOKUSHIMA | 6 | - | 157 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 5 | | |
| KAGAWA | 10 | - | 153 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 38 | 10 | | |
| EHIME | 22 | 1 | 545 | 60 | 7 | 4 | 44 | 11 | | |
| KOCHI | 6 | - | 190 | 14 | 13 | 2 | 55 | 16 | | |
| FUKUOKA | 42 | - | 1129 | 75 | 9 | 1 | 63 | 9 | | |
| SAGA | 7 | 1 | 487 | 42 | - | - | 22 | 3 | | |
| NAGASAKI | 14 | 3 | 367 | 43 | 6 | 2 | 36 | 12 | | |
| KUMAMOTO | 5 | 3 | 114 | 20 | 2 | - | 23 | 7 | | |
| OITA | 11 | - | 469 | 30 | 1 | - | 12 | 2 | | |
| MIYAZAKI | 6 | 1 | 329 | 23 | 36 | 9 | 188 | 24 | | |
| KAGOSHIMA | 17 | - | 371 | 49 | 57 | 11 | 228 | 20 | | |
| TOTAL | 564 | 35 | 16302 | 1479 | 379 | 83 | 3035 | 565 | | |

| RATE | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|--|
| Current | 40.2 | 2.5 | 48.4 | 4.4 | 27.0 | 5.9 | 9.0 | 1.7 | |
| Previous | 43.8 | 2.4 | | | 28.4 | 3.4 | | | |

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Continued

| PREFECTURE | TYPHOID | | | | PARATYPHOID | | | |
|------------|------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|
| | Current Cases | Deaths | Cumulative Cases | Deaths | Current Cases | Deaths | Cumulative Cases | Deaths |
| HOKKAIDO | 3 | 3 | 240 | 46 | 2 | - | 38 | 5 |
| AOMORI | 1 | - | 52 | 14 | - | - | 7 | - |
| IWATE | 1 | - | 55 | 10 | - | - | 10 | - |
| MIYAGI | 9 | - | 150 | 13 | 1 | - | 64 | 4 |
| AKITA | 1 | - | 43 | 5 | 6 | - | 15 | 1 |
| YAMAGATA | 6 | 1 | 119 | 29 | 3 | 1 | 40 | 2 |
| FUKUSHIMA | 4 | 1 | 170 | 15 | 2 | - | 26 | 4 |
| IBARAKI | 4 | - | 138 | 18 | 5 | 2 | 53 | 7 |
| TOCHIGI | 8 | 1 | 127 | 21 | 1 | - | 19 | 3 |
| GUMMA | 1 | - | 74 | 11 | 1 | - | 24 | 1 |
| SAITAMA | 8 | 3 | 156 | 16 | 1 | - | 17 | 4 |
| CHIBA | 3 | - | 133 | 11 | 3 | - | 40 | 2 |
| TOKYO | 38 | 6 | 465 | 58 | 8 | 1 | 191 | 10 |
| KANAGAWA | 32 | 4 | 264 | 35 | 10 | - | 45 | 2 |
| NIIGATA | 4 | - | 117 | 25 | 2 | - | 38 | 1 |
| TOYAMA | 6 | 3 | 106 | 15 | 1 | - | 21 | - |
| ISHIKAWA | 3 | 1 | 26 | 4 | 2 | - | 11 | - |
| FUKUI | 1 | - | 39 | 3 | - | - | 9 | - |
| YAMANASHI | 2 | - | 25 | - | 3 | - | 14 | - |
| NAGANO | 6 | - | 111 | 13 | 4 | - | 53 | 5 |
| GIFU | - | - | 120 | 15 | - | - | 35 | 1 |
| SHIZUOKA | 5 | 2 | 213 | 15 | 4 | - | 52 | 7 |
| AICHI | 11 | - | 241 | 23 | 2 | - | 65 | 1 |
| MIE | 13 | 3 | 339 | 26 | - | - | 33 | 3 |
| SHIGA | 1 | - | 30 | 4 | - | - | 4 | - |
| KYOTO | 6 | 2 | 122 | 19 | 1 | - | 24 | 2 |
| OSAKA | 11 | 4 | 141 | 22 | 1 | - | 162 | 3 |
| HYOGO | 10 | 1 | 193 | 34 | 1 | - | 13 | 1 |
| NARA | 2 | - | 38 | 6 | - | - | 5 | - |
| WAKAYAMA | 2 | 1 | 88 | 8 | - | - | 10 | - |
| TOTTORI | 4 | - | 60 | 4 | - | - | 8 | - |
| SHIMANE | 3 | 1 | 99 | 17 | 15 | - | 48 | 1 |
| OKAYAMA | 3 | - | 108 | 13 | 1 | - | 7 | - |
| HIROSHIMA | 14 | 1 | 248 | 22 | 6 | 2 | 58 | 5 |
| YAMAGUCHI | 5 | - | 58 | 6 | - | - | 10 | - |
| TOKUSHIMA | 8 | - | 81 | 10 | - | - | 6 | 2 |
| KAGAWA | 4 | - | 77 | 14 | - | - | 17 | - |
| EHIME | 2 | - | 55 | 8 | 1 | - | 5 | - |
| KOCHI | 9 | - | 163 | 19 | - | - | 13 | - |
| FUKUOKA | 10 | 2 | 155 | 15 | 2 | - | 31 | 2 |
| SAGA | 3 | - | 33 | 1 | - | - | 10 | 1 |
| NAGASAKI | 2 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 1 | - | 11 | 2 |
| KUMAMOTO | 2 | 1 | 36 | 5 | - | - | 9 | - |
| CITA | 3 | - | 24 | - | - | - | 5 | - |
| MIYAZAKI | 2 | - | 52 | 8 | - | - | 14 | 2 |
| KAGOSHIMA | - | - | 12 | 5 | - | - | 1 | - |
| TOTAL | 276 | 42 | 5419 | 682 | 90 | 6 | 1391 | 84 |
| RATE | | | | | | | | |
| Current | 19.7 | 3.0 | 16.1 | 2.0 | 6.4 | 0.4 | 4.1 | 0.2 |
| Previous | 20.9 | 2.1 | | | 6.1 | 0.1 | | |

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Weekly Report - 7 June 1947

Continued

| PREFECTURE | SMALLPOX | | | | TYPHUS FEVER | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------|------------------|--------|---------------|--------|------------------|-------|
| | Current Cases | Deaths | Cumulative Cases | Deaths | Current Cases | Deaths | Cumulative Cases | Death |
| HOKKAIDO | - | 1 | 31 | 7 | - | - | 45 | 6 |
| AOMORI | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| IWATE | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| MIYAGI | - | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | 18 | 3 |
| AKITA | - | - | 12 | 1 | 2 | - | 2 | - |
| YAMAGATA | - | - | 8 | 3 | 5 | - | 11 | 2 |
| FUKUSHIMA | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | - |
| IBARAKI | - | - | 21 | 1 | 1 | - | 33 | 3 |
| TOCHIGI | - | - | 23 | 2 | - | - | 6 | 2 |
| GUMMA | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 4 | 3 |
| SAITAMA | - | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | 24 | 2 |
| CHIBA | - | - | 13 | 2 | 1 | - | 22 | 1 |
| TOKYO | - | - | 18 | 5 | - | - | 183 | 26 |
| KANAGAWA | - | - | 4 | - | 2 | - | 31 | 2 |
| NIIGATA | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 11 | 1 |
| TOYAMA | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 8 | 1 |
| ISHIKAWA | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 10 | - |
| FUKUI | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 3 |
| YAMANASHI | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | - |
| NAGANO | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 9 | 1 |
| GIFU | - | - | - | - | - | - | 26 | - |
| SHIZUOKA | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 28 | - |
| AICHI | - | - | 7 | - | 5 | - | 157 | 3 |
| MIE | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 4 | - |
| SHIGA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| KYOTO | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 6 | - |
| OSAKA | 1 | - | 11 | 2 | - | - | 40 | 1 |
| HYOGO | 4 | - | 38 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| NARA | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| WAKAYAMA | 2 | - | 29 | - | - | - | 17 | 1 |
| TOTTORI | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 4 | - |
| SHIMANE | - | - | 7 | - | - | - | 5 | - |
| OKAYAMA | - | - | 11 | - | 3 | - | 5 | - |
| HIROSHIMA | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| YAMAGUCHI | 2 | - | 7 | - | - | - | 16 | 1 |
| TOKUSHIMA | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| KAGAWA | - | - | 3 | - | 6 | - | 31 | 4 |
| EHIME | - | - | 13 | 2 | - | - | 6 | - |
| KOCHI | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| FUKUOKA | - | - | 40 | 1 | - | - | 3 | - |
| SAGA | - | - | 5 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| NAGASAKI | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 7 | - |
| KOZAMOTO | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| OITA | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| MIYAZAKI | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 7 | - |
| KAGOSHIMA | - | - | 18 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 9 | 1 | 357 | 34 | 29 | 0 | 807 | 67 |
| RATE | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.2 |
| Current | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.2 |
| Previous | 1.1 | 0.1 | - | - | 2.5 | 0.3 | - | - |
| Rates per 100,000 per annum | | | | | | | | |

Weekly Report - 14 June 1947
Continued

| PREFECTURE | MALARIA | | | | CHOLERA | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|------------------|-----------|---------------|------------------|----------|----------|
| | Current Cases | Deaths | Cumulative Cases | Deaths | Current Cases | Cumulative Cases | Deaths | Deaths |
| HOKKAIDO | 3 | - | 82 | - | - | - | - | - |
| AOMORI | 10 | - | 56 | - | - | - | - | - |
| IWATE | 5 | 2 | 96 | - | - | - | - | - |
| MIYAGI | 1 | - | 12 | - | - | - | - | - |
| AKITA | 6 | - | 82 | - | - | - | - | - |
| YAMAGATA | 5 | - | 22 | - | - | - | - | - |
| FUKUSHIMA | 5 | - | 87 | - | - | - | - | - |
| IBARAKI | 6 | - | 216 | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOCHIGI | 3 | - | 38 | - | - | - | - | - |
| GUMMA | 15 | - | 26 | - | - | - | - | - |
| SAITAMA | 1 | - | 22 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| CHIBA | - | - | 48 | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOKYO | 23 | - | 297 | - | - | - | - | - |
| KANAGAWA | 17 | - | 158 | - | - | - | - | - |
| NIIGATA | - | - | 67 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| TOYAMA | 12 | - | 53 | - | - | - | - | - |
| ISHIKAWA | - | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | - |
| FUKUI | 1 | - | 17 | - | - | - | - | - |
| YAMANASHI | 5 | - | 24 | - | - | - | - | - |
| NAGANO | 6 | - | 98 | - | - | - | - | - |
| GIFU | 2 | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | - |
| SHIZUOKA | - | - | 61 | - | - | - | - | - |
| AICHI | 7 | - | 154 | - | - | - | - | - |
| MIE | 5 | - | 118 | - | - | - | - | - |
| SHIGA | 39 | - | 280 | - | - | - | - | - |
| KYOTO | - | - | 65 | - | - | - | - | - |
| OSAKA | 5 | - | 20 | - | - | - | - | - |
| HYOGO | 11 | - | 160 | - | - | - | - | - |
| NARA | 1 | - | 32 | - | - | - | - | - |
| WAKAYAMA | 2 | - | 42 | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTTORI | 7 | - | 82 | - | - | - | - | - |
| SHIMANE | 2 | - | 30 | - | - | - | - | - |
| OKAYAMA | - | - | 35 | - | - | - | - | - |
| HIROSHIMA | 6 | - | 151 | - | - | - | - | - |
| YAMAGUCHI | 5 | - | 126 | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOKUSHIMA | - | - | 104 | - | - | - | - | - |
| KAGAWA | 4 | - | 86 | - | - | - | - | - |
| EHIME | 14 | - | 201 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| KOCHI | 1 | - | 49 | - | - | - | - | - |
| FUKUOKA | 42 | - | 522 | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| SAGA | 7 | - | 228 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| NAGASAKI | - | - | 58 | - | - | - | - | - |
| KUMAMOTO | 4 | - | 110 | - | - | - | - | - |
| OITA | 6 | - | 179 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| MIYAZAKI | 7 | - | 90 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| KAGOSHIMA | 7 | - | 63 | - | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 308 | 0 | 4560 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RATE | | | | | | | | |
| Current | 22.0 | 0.0 | 13.6 | 0.04 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Previous | 18.0 | 0.1 | | | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Rates per 100,000 per annum | | | | | | | | |

Weekly Report - 14 June 1947
Continued

| PREFECTURE | SCARLET FEVER | | | | EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS | | | | JAP B. ENCEPHALITIS | | | |
|------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Current (C) | Current (D) | Cumulative (C) | Cumulative (D) | Current (C) | Current (D) | Cumulative (C) | Cumulative (D) | Current (C) | Current (D) | Cumulative (C) | Cumulative (D) |
| HOKKAIDO | 9 | - | 165 | 7 | 11 | - | 269 | 69 | - | - | - | - |
| AOMORI | - | - | 14 | 1 | 5 | - | 70 | 11 | - | - | - | - |
| IWATE | - | - | 14 | 3 | 1 | - | 44 | 15 | - | - | - | - |
| MIYAGI | 3 | - | 43 | 1 | 4 | - | 76 | 8 | - | - | - | - |
| AKITA | - | - | 17 | 1 | 1 | - | 65 | 30 | - | - | - | - |
| YAMAGATA | - | - | 17 | - | 1 | - | 49 | 13 | - | - | - | - |
| FUKUSHIMA | - | - | 25 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 107 | 27 | - | - | - | - |
| IBARAKI | 2 | - | 37 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 143 | 46 | - | - | - | - |
| TOCHIGI | 1 | - | 19 | - | 3 | 1 | 19 | 8 | - | - | - | - |
| GUMMA | 7 | - | 31 | - | 1 | 1 | 32 | 9 | - | - | - | - |
| SAITAMA | 2 | - | 25 | - | 2 | - | 54 | 20 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| CHIBA | - | - | 16 | - | - | - | 47 | 16 | - | - | - | - |
| TOKYO | 9 | - | 253 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 519 | 203 | - | - | - | - |
| KANAGAWA | 7 | - | 64 | - | 4 | 2 | 53 | 15 | - | - | - | - |
| NIIGATA | - | - | 10 | - | 1 | 1 | 39 | 8 | - | - | - | - |
| TOYAMA | - | - | 9 | - | 1 | - | 14 | - | - | - | - | - |
| ISHIKAWA | - | - | 4 | 1 | - | - | 34 | 8 | - | - | - | - |
| FUKUI | - | - | 4 | - | 1 | - | 8 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| YAMANASHI | - | - | 17 | - | - | - | 24 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| NAGANO | 3 | - | 41 | 1 | - | - | 33 | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| GIFU | - | - | 12 | - | - | - | 15 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| SHIZUOKA | 5 | - | 106 | - | - | - | 73 | 17 | - | - | - | - |
| AICHI | 3 | - | 59 | 1 | 5 | - | 25 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| MIE | 1 | - | 24 | - | - | - | 18 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| SHIGA | - | - | 17 | - | - | - | 18 | 6 | - | - | - | - |
| KYOTO | 1 | - | 99 | 2 | 1 | - | 47 | 9 | - | - | - | - |
| OSAKA | 1 | - | 30 | - | 3 | 1 | 81 | 14 | - | - | - | - |
| HYOGO | 3 | - | 34 | - | 1 | 1 | 44 | 15 | - | - | - | - |
| NARA | 1 | - | 7 | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| WAKAYAMA | - | - | 6 | - | 1 | 1 | 6 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| TOTTORI | - | - | 5 | - | - | - | 19 | 7 | - | - | - | - |
| SHIMANE | - | - | 24 | - | - | - | 6 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| OKAYAMA | - | - | 14 | - | - | - | 5 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| HIROSHIMA | 1 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 47 | 15 | - | - | - | 2 |
| YAMAGUCHI | 1 | - | 10 | - | - | - | 26 | 5 | - | - | - | - |
| TOKUSHIMA | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 7 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| KAGAWA | - | - | 9 | 2 | - | - | 12 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| EHIME | - | - | 12 | - | - | 1 | 18 | 12 | - | - | - | - |
| KOCHI | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | 14 | 5 | - | - | - | - |
| FUKUOKA | 1 | - | 11 | 1 | 5 | - | 59 | 35 | - | - | - | - |
| SAGA | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 10 | 5 | - | - | - | - |
| NAGASAKI | - | 1 | 10 | 1 | - | - | 19 | 10 | - | - | - | - |
| KUMAMOTO | - | - | 3 | - | - | 1 | 24 | 6 | - | - | - | - |
| OITA | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| MIYAZAKI | - | - | 7 | - | - | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | - |
| KAGOSHIMA | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 28 | 11 | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL | 62 | 2 | 1344 | 32 | 67 | 21 | 2340 | 709 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| RATE | 4.4 | 0.1 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 4.8 | 1.5 | 7.0 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| | Previous | 5.1 | 0.3 | | 5.1 | 1.9 | | | 0.1 | 0.0 | | |

Cumulative cases and deaths include all reported, beginning with the week ending 4 January through the current week for all diseases.

Rates per 100,000 per annum

Plague: 0

| PREFECTURE | MEASLES | WHOOPING COUGH | TUBERCULOSIS |
|------------|---------|----------------|--------------|
| | Cases | Cases | Cases |
| HOKKAIDO | 700 | 260 | 843 |
| AOMORI | 80 | 28 | 126 |
| IWATE | 52 | 62 | 41 |
| MIYAGI | 255 | 239 | - |
| AKITA | 103 | 30 | 76 |
| YAMAGATA | NR | NR | NR |
| FUKUSHIMA | 209 | 90 | 236 |
| IBARAKI | 187 | 151 | 172 |
| TOCHIGI | 153 | 55 | 84 |
| GUMMA | 320 | 178 | 403 |
| SAITAMA | 144 | 52 | 111 |
| CHIBA | 31 | 33 | 74 |
| TOKYO | 216 | 358 | 998 |
| KANAGAWA | 716 | 424 | 636 |
| NIIGATA | NR | NR | NR |
| TOYAMA | 581 | 78 | 201 |
| ISHIKAWA | 65 | 13 | 52 |
| FUKUI | 170 | 111 | 78 |
| YAMANASHI | 84 | 38 | 19 |
| NAGANO | 290 | 111 | 233 |
| GIFU | 161 | 83 | 155 |
| SHIZUOKA | 236 | 210 | 195 |
| AICHI | 470 | 219 | 474 |
| MIE | 306 | 223 | 78 |
| SHIGA | 232 | 68 | 90 |
| KYOTO | NR | NR | NR |
| OSAKA | 389 | 294 | 433 |
| HYOGO | 566 | 243 | 295 |
| NARA | 91 | 24 | 23 |
| WAKAYAMA | 36 | 21 | 65 |
| TOTTORI | 72 | 29 | 95 |
| SHIMANE | 196 | 218 | 312 |
| OKAYAMA | 161 | 99 | 157 |
| HIROSHIMA | 295 | 298 | 523 |
| YAMAGUCHI | 82 | 41 | 68 |
| TOKUSHIMA | 151 | 135 | 51 |
| KAGAWA | 186 | 119 | 81 |
| EHIME | 288 | 253 | 293 |
| KOCHI | 83 | 62 | 112 |
| FUKUOKA | 676 | 383 | 642 |
| SAGA | 177 | 52 | 115 |
| NAGASAKI | 225 | 65 | 85 |
| KUMAMOTO | 158 | 59 | 78 |
| OITA | 123 | 84 | 151 |
| MIYAZAKI | 27 | 109 | 149 |
| KAGOSHIMA | 96 | 113 | 111 |
| TOTAL | 9839 | 5815 | 9214 |
| RATE | | | |
| Current | 701.7 | 414.7 | 657.1 |
| Previous | 670.8 | 325.9 | 577.3 |

Deaths not available

Rates per 100,000 per annum

| PREFECTURE | PNEUMONIA | | INFLUENZA |
|--------------|-------------|-------|------------|
| | Cases | Cases | Cases |
| HOKKAIDO | 423 | | 79 |
| AOMORI | 82 | | - |
| IWATE | 61 | | 7 |
| MIYAGI | 167 | | 8 |
| AKITA | 91 | | 1 |
| YAMAGATA | NR | | NR |
| FUKUSHIMA | 173 | | 2 |
| IBARAKI | 109 | | - |
| TOCHIGI | 111 | | - |
| GUMMA | 212 | | 3 |
| SAITAMA | 65 | | 1 |
| CHIBA | 45 | | - |
| TOKYO | 189 | | 26 |
| KANAGAWA | 363 | | - |
| NII GATA | NR | | NR |
| TOYAMA | 144 | | - |
| ISHIKAWA | 16 | | - |
| FUKUI | 59 | | 11 |
| YAMANASHI | 37 | | - |
| NAGANO | 160 | | - |
| GIFU | 142 | | 5 |
| SHIZUOKA | 127 | | - |
| AICHI | 149 | | NR |
| MIE | 72 | | 1 |
| SHI GA | 49 | | - |
| KYOTO | NR | | NR |
| OSAKA | 144 | | 2 |
| HYOGO | 142 | | - |
| NARA | 32 | | - |
| WAKAYAMA | 30 | | 1 |
| TOTTORI | 16 | | - |
| SHIMANE | 150 | | 7 |
| OKAYAMA | 63 | | 1 |
| HIROSHIMA | 140 | | 10 |
| YAMAGUCHI | 28 | | - |
| TOKUSHIMA | 97 | | 4 |
| KAGAWA | 52 | | - |
| EHIME | 102 | | - |
| KOCHI | 46 | | - |
| FUKUOKA | 293 | | 10 |
| SAGA | 39 | | 9 |
| NAGASAKI | 67 | | 1 |
| KUMAMOTO | 71 | | - |
| OITA | 52 | | 10 |
| MIYAZAKI | 28 | | - |
| KAGOSHIMA | 51 | | - |
| TOTAL | 4689 | | 199 |

| RATE | | |
|----------|-------|------|
| Current | 334.4 | 14.2 |
| Previous | 316.1 | 5.7 |

Deaths not available

Rates per 100,000 per annum

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 14 June 1947

(C) Current cases plus delayed
reports

(T) Total cases for year to date

| PREFECTURE | CHANCROID | | GONORRHEA | | SYPHILIS | |
|------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|----------|-------|
| | (C) | (T) | (C) | (T) | (C) | (T) |
| HOKKAIDO | 33 | 649 | 220 | 3859 | 118 | 2047 |
| AOMORI | 12 | 159 | 78 | 959 | 81 | 650 |
| IWATE | - | 72 | 22 | 416 | 21 | 668 |
| MIYAGI | - | 160 | 31 | 1260 | 11 | 867 |
| AKITA | 2 | 119 | 40 | 833 | 34 | 615 |
| YAMAGATA | 6 | 106 | 42 | 780 | 45 | 822 |
| FUKUSHIMA | 8 | 191 | 95 | 1608 | 47 | 1236 |
| IBARAKI | 22 | 352 | 39 | 1192 | 41 | 1291 |
| TOCHIGI | 12 | 216 | 67 | 1602 | 51 | 1283 |
| GUMMA | 12 | 142 | 73 | 902 | 133 | 1138 |
| SAITAMA | 11 | 458 | 65 | 1695 | 33 | 1199 |
| CHIBA | 11 | 369 | 71 | 1756 | 53 | 1132 |
| TOKYO | 33 | 911 | 117 | 3090 | 125 | 2281 |
| KANAGAWA | 41 | 691 | 296 | 5399 | 142 | 2507 |
| NIIGATA | 22 | 203 | 168 | 1340 | 144 | 1127 |
| TOYAMA | 7 | 209 | 116 | 1423 | 78 | 1092 |
| ISHIKAWA | 22 | 344 | 84 | 1813 | 66 | 1177 |
| FUKUI | 3 | 206 | 39 | 677 | 35 | 505 |
| YAMANASHI | 2 | 54 | 25 | 698 | 21 | 272 |
| NAGANO | 4 | 172 | 59 | 1695 | 63 | 1255 |
| GIFU | 20 | 367 | 110 | 1717 | 52 | 758 |
| SHIZUOKA | 25 | 340 | 55 | 1590 | 76 | 1672 |
| AICHI | 77 | 1769 | 367 | 6852 | 244 | 3722 |
| MIE | 25 | 682 | 55 | 1191 | 76 | 1143 |
| SHIGA | 19 | 501 | 27 | 808 | 35 | 701 |
| KYOTO | 40 | 924 | 170 | 3448 | 102 | 1753 |
| OSAKA | 74 | 2357 | 244 | 8505 | 205 | 7216 |
| HYOGO | 40 | 858 | 239 | 3676 | 152 | 3792 |
| NARA | 22 | 226 | 22 | 344 | 23 | 338 |
| WAKAYAMA | 53 | 541 | 81 | 1503 | 75 | 856 |
| TOTTORI | 13 | 193 | 52 | 1528 | 38 | 829 |
| SHIMANE | 3 | 103 | 30 | 805 | 45 | 783 |
| OKAYAMA | 30 | 757 | 138 | 2395 | 96 | 1505 |
| HIROSHIMA | 23 | 521 | 170 | 3527 | 90 | 1721 |
| YAMAGUCHI | NR | 157 | NR | 1480 | NR | 955 |
| TOKUSHIMA | - | 57 | 28 | 544 | 25 | 588 |
| KAGAWA | 13 | 314 | 75 | 1202 | 36 | 661 |
| EHIME | 5 | 147 | 111 | 1535 | 70 | 1605 |
| KOCHI | 7 | 163 | 75 | 723 | 53 | 658 |
| FUKUOKA | 62 | 1357 | 245 | 5605 | 154 | 3096 |
| SAGA | 11 | 190 | 100 | 1815 | 33 | 1005 |
| NAGASAKI | 25 | 347 | 174 | 2906 | 62 | 1149 |
| KUMAMOTO | 11 | 180 | 59 | 1785 | 37 | 1175 |
| OITA | 15 | 443 | 75 | 1321 | 34 | 885 |
| MIYAZAKI | 2 | 45 | 54 | 815 | 23 | 509 |
| KAGOSHIMA | 2 | 79 | 49 | 1096 | 30 | 723 |
| | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 880 | 19401 | 4552 | 91693 | 3208 | 62962 |
| RATE | | | | | | |
| Current | 62.8 | 57.7 | 324.6 | 272.5 | 228.8 | 187.1 |
| Previous | 62.5 | | 331.4 | | 241.3 | |

Rates per 100,000 per annum

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947

| Diseases | Week Ending | | Four Weeks Ending | | Cumulative Number | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-------|
| | 14 June 1947 | 15 June 1946 | 14 June 1947 | 15 June 1946 | for first 24 weeks 1947 | 1946 |
| Cases | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria | 564 | 747 | 2484 | 3738 | 16302 | 26369 |
| Dysentery | 379 | 478 | 1369 | 1570 | 3035 | 3347 |
| Typhoid | 276 | 1070 | 1199 | 4210 | 5419 | 19938 |
| Paratyphoid | 90 | 172 | 336 | 821 | 1391 | 3031 |
| Smallpox | 9 | 173 | 56 | 1140 | 357 | 17311 |
| Typhus Fever | 29 | 732 | 112 | 3378 | 807 | 29083 |
| Malaria | 308 | 806 | 1055 | NA | 4560 | NA |
| Cholera | 0 | 35 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 42 |
| Scarlet Fever | 62 | 43 | 319 | 187 | 1344 | 958 |
| Epidemic Meningitis | 67 | 31 | 328 | 195 | 2340 | 886 |
| Jap. B. Encephalitis | 1 | 6 | 2 | NA | 3 | NA |
| Plague | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Deaths | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria | 35 | 42 | 154 | 212 | 1479 | 2384 |
| Dysentery | 83 | 63 | 224 | 207 | 565 | 655 |
| Typhoid | 42 | 96 | 131 | 381 | 682 | 2518 |
| Paratyphoid | 6 | 8 | 22 | 32 | 84 | 161 |
| Smallpox | 1 | 44 | 4 | 263 | 34 | 2575 |
| Typhus Fever | 0 | 57 | 6 | 437 | 67 | 2506 |
| Malaria | 0 | 1 | 1 | NA | 14 | NA |
| Cholera | 0 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Scarlet Fever | 2 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 32 | 72 |
| Epidemic Meningitis | 21 | 16 | 109 | 63 | 709 | 227 |
| Jap. B. Encephalitis | 0 | 1 | 0 | NA | 2 | NA |
| Plague | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

NA: Not Available

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 AND 1947

| Diseases | Week Ending | | Four Weeks Ending | | Cumulative Rates | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------|
| | 14 June 1947 | 15 June 1946 | 14 June 1947 | 15 June 1946 | for first 24 weeks 1947 | 1946 |
| Case Rate | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria | 40.2 | 53.3 | 44.3 | 66.6 | 48.4 | 78.4 |
| Dysentery | 27.0 | 34.1 | 24.4 | 28.0 | 9.0 | 9.9 |
| Typhoid | 19.7 | 76.3 | 21.4 | 75.1 | 16.1 | 59.3 |
| Paratyphoid | 6.4 | 12.3 | 6.0 | 14.6 | 4.1 | 9.0 |
| Smallpox | 0.6 | 12.3 | 1.0 | 20.3 | 1.1 | 51.4 |
| Typhus Fever | 2.1 | 52.2 | 2.0 | 60.2 | 2.4 | 86.4 |
| Malaria | 22.0 | 57.5 | 18.8 | NA | 13.6 | NA |
| Cholera | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Scarlet Fever | 4.4 | 3.1 | 5.7 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 2.8 |
| Epidemic Meningitis | 4.8 | 2.2 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 7.0 | 2.6 |
| Jap. B. Encephalitis | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.04 | NA | 0.01 | NA |
| Plague | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Death Rate | | | | | | |
| Diphtheria | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 7.1 |
| Dysentery | 5.9 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Typhoid | 3.0 | 6.8 | 2.3 | 6.8 | 2.0 | 7.5 |
| Paratyphoid | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Smallpox | 0.1 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 7.7 |
| Typhus Fever | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 7.8 | 0.2 | 7.4 |
| Malaria | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.02 | NA | 0.04 | NA |
| Cholera | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.02 |
| Scarlet Fever | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Epidemic Meningitis | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 0.7 |
| Jap. B. Encephalitis | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | NA | 0.01 | NA |
| Plague | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

NA: Not Available

Rates per 100,000 per annum